Department of Education

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Department of Social Services

25 Sigourney Street Hartford, CT 06106-5033 Peter Palermino, *Manager* **800-811-6141**

SCHOOL READINESS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ALERT

ALERT Number: SR /TA # 01-01 **Date: February 26, 2001**

X Priority Schools Severe Need Schools

TO: School Readiness Council Liaisons

FROM: Paul Flinter, Chief

Bureau of Early Childhood Education and Social Services

Peter Palermino, Manager

Child Care Team

SUBJECT: Kith & Kin (Informal/Relative) Child Care Providers

The State Departments of Education and Social Services are issuing this TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ALERT to provide guidance to School Readiness Councils at priority school districts on the Quality Enhancement requirement for provision of services to informal child care providers.

WHAT IS REQUIRED?

The Quality Enhancement grant for State Fiscal Year 2000-2001 requires that ten (10%) of each priority school community's allocation be targeted to serve informal/relative child care-kith and kin-providers.

RATIONALE

Kith and kin care has existed since long before there were kindergartens, center-based care, family child care businesses, Head Start and school readiness programs, or any form of education for the masses. It is not only the oldest –but in some areas like Connecticut- it is the form or care most widely used by parents in all economic strata.

According to the National Center for Children in Poverty¹ -citing 1990 national estimates from the US Census Bureau- 48% of children were cared for by family members while their parents worked. An even greater proportion of families in which the mother worked part-time, evenings, or night shifts used relatives as the principal form of care: 59% of those working non-day shifts and 58% of those working part-time.

Poor families were most likely to use relative care: 60% of poor families compared to 46% of non-poor families. In fact, a preschool child in a poor family with a working mother was 50% more likely, than a similar child from a non-poor family, to have a relative as his or her primary caregiver.

In Connecticut, of the children receiving subsidized child care through the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), 72% are cared by relatives, friends and neighbors while the parents work². A random sample of over 1,000 Connecticut families, conducted by the UCONN Center for Survey Research, revealed that, with the exception of children between 3 and 5 years of age, unregulated care represented the majority of care provided to all children in the survey, regardless of income level. For TFA³ families where the parent did not provide care, unregulated care by relatives, friends and neighbors was the overwhelming choice for all age groups, especially among Latino

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families.

BEST PRACTICE

- Programs recognize that informal providers are partners with staff in the education of children and that each brings strengths to that relationship.
- Programs seek to modify and adjust the services they already offer in order to include kith and kin child caregivers in extended service provision.
- Program staff respect individual differences in kith and kin providers including culture, language, and life styles.
- Programs seek to respond to kith and kin child care providers' needs by first finding out from them what they want and need, and how they like services to be made available to them.
- Programs recognize there are systems in place that identify and meet the needs of families by linkages to
 collaborating agencies, ostensibly at the neighborhood level, where services should be offered so that kith and
 kin providers feel comfortable accessing services.
- Programs seek and provide opportunities for kith and kin provider involvement at various levels.
- Programs recognize that kith and kin providers are caring for children and that a great deal of flexibility must be a trait of any and all services to kith and kin child caregivers. At a minimum, program flexibility means that child care must be available at the site where services are offered to facilitate kith and kin provider participation.

RESOURCES

Attached to this Alert are the handouts distributed at the technical assistance workshop with Toni Porter (director of the Institute for A Child Care Continuum that coordinates the National Kith and Kin Child Care Initiative) that took place on July 27, 2000.

Should you have any questions or comments regarding these materials, please contact:

Department of Social Services Attention: Amparo Stella Garcia 25 Sigourney Street, 10th Floor Hartford, Connecticut 06106 860-424-5346

ENDNOTES:

¹ Colins and Carson, 1998, <u>Child Care by Kith and Kin - Supporting Family, Friends and Neighbors Caring for Children</u>. New York: National Center for Children in Poverty, 1998.

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² Pine, Barbara A. <u>Caring for Connecticut's Children. Perspectives on Informal, Subsidized Child Care</u>. Hartford: Child health and Development Institute of Connecticut, December 1999, p.12.

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³ Temporary Family Assistance.